HUDEC, R.

"Laboratory methods of determining the preignition values of spark plugs."

Automobil. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Uncles

CAPKOVA, H.; HUDEC, S.; VOLF, M.B.

Contribution of the Association of Technical Glass Enterprises to international standardization. Sklar a keramik 13 no.8: 220 Ag '63.

1. Vyvojovy ustav technickeho skla, Praha; Sdruzeni podniku technickeho skla, Sazava.

HUDEC, V.

"For Successful Regional Glider Competitions", P. 316 , (KRIDLA VLASTI, Vol. 4, No. 14, July 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

HUDEC, V.

V. I. Lenin Works in Plzen, p. 151, STROJIRENSKA VYROBA (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

HUDEC, V., and others.

Heat processing of broaches and extrusion mandrels. p. 473. (STROJIRENSKA VYROBA, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

HUDEC, V.

Hudec, V.

Report on malacozoological research in the Spranek reservation in the environs of Javoricko in the karst near Litovel and Konice. p. 10.

Vol. 10, no.1, Feb. 1955
OCHRANA PRIRODY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

HUDEC, V.

Report on malacozoological research in national wildlife reservations and in some localities in the White Carpathians. p. 225.
OCHRANA PRIRODY. (Ministerstvo kultury, Statni pece o ochranu prirody) Praha.
Vol. 10, no. 8, Nov. 1955.

SOURCES: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

HUDEC, V.

Mollusks on the "Bukova Hora" natural reservation near Pribram, in the Central Bohemian Mountains. p. 186 (Ochrana Prirody Vol. 11, no. 6, July 1956 Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

HUDEC, V.

HUDEC, V. Mollusks in the Pisecny ryblik Reserve near Milotice. p. 308.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Dec. 1956
OCHRANA PRIRODY
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

HUDEC, V.

Critical notes on indications concerning the malacofauna in Moravia. p. 369. (PRACE, Vol. 29, No. 7, 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

HUDEC, V.

Preliminary report on malacological exploration of the Krivan area of the Lesser Fatra. p. 56. (CASOPIS; ODDIL PRIRODOVEDNY, Vol. 126, No. 1, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

HUDEC, Vladimir

Observations on the snail Spelaeodiscus tatricus (Haz.), a rare inhabitant of the Tatra Mountains. Biologia 16 no.3:210-216 '61.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zastupce vedouciho redaktora Ucitelskych novin, Praha.

(SNAILS)

HUDEC, Vladimir

Occu[redacted] of the slug Orcula dolium in the Litovel-Konice karst.
Prid cas [redacted]zsky 23 no.3:366-368 '62.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vladimir HUDEC [Affiliation not given.]

"Differentiating Characteristics of Sexual Organs of Snail Perforatella dibothrion (Kim.) and a Few Related Species."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 5, 1963; pp 348-360.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Thorough anatomical studies and detailed taxonomical discussion. Many erroneous conclusions are alleged to have been made by early observers of these snails. Six diagrams of sexual organs and six 3-side photographs of shells; 12 references: 6 Western, 2 Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Rumanian, Soviet.

L 11397-65 Pe-4 AFTC(b)/AMD

ACCESSION NR: AP4049750 Z/0049/64/000/007/0522/0540

AUTHOR: Hudec, V. (Gudets, V.); Brabenec, J. (Brabanets, Ya.) (6)

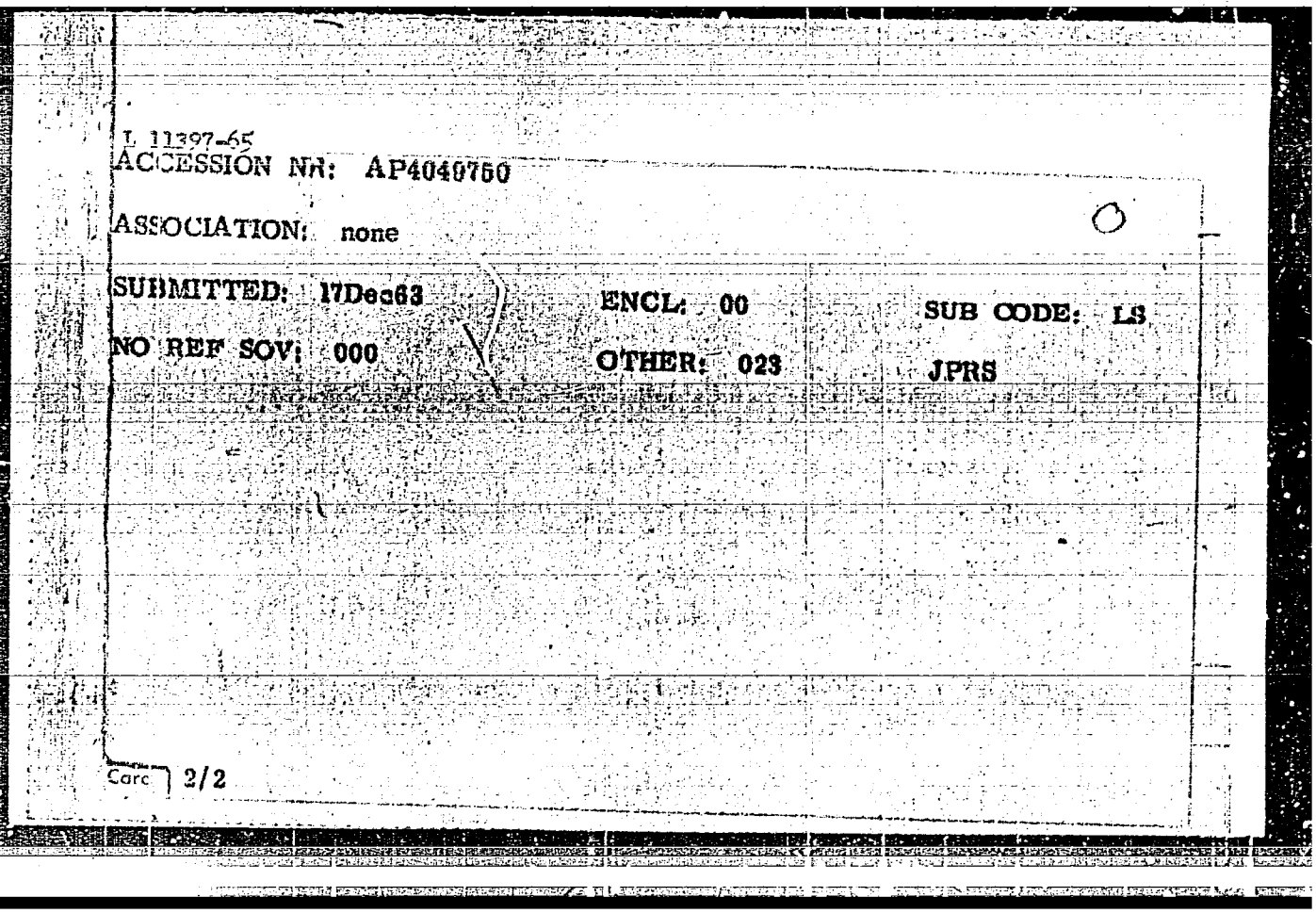
TITLE: Occurrence of snail Candidula Soosiana (J. Wagner) in Czechoslovakia. (Contribution to the theory of origin and development of species)

SOURCE: Biologia, v. 19 no. 7, 1964, 522-540

TOPIC TAGS: zoology, conchology, anatomy, snail, ecology, bionomics

Abstract: The determination of the species Candidula soosiana and C. unifasciata according to conchology is described. Differences in their anatomy are reviewed. As neither of the species is found in Czechoslovakia in the fossilized form, it is concluded, that the snails entered the region only in the most recent geological period. Both species have recently been found to be expanding in the Easterly direction. The places where the C. soosiana is most likely to be found are described. The snail buries itself underground only in the periods of steady freezing temperatures. 8 Figures.

Card 1/2



L 11397-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4040750

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 023 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 54045-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015834 CZ/0017/64/053/012/0650/0655

AUTHOR: Hudecek, Frantisek (Engineer); First, Antonin (Engineer) 4

TITLE: Summation metering of large DC currents 18

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 53, no. 12, 1964, 650-655

TOPIC TAGS: direct current, electric quantity instrument, electric engineering

Abstract (Author's English summary, modified): Problems encountered in the summation metering of DC currents are explained and recommendations are made which must be taken into consideration in the designing and construction of summators. The article describes a practical design of a summator with a summing transducer to meter DC currents up to 200 ka. At the CKD plant, a summing transducer has been designed which measures currents in a current range of (0.5 - 1) I_r with a relative error of less than ±0.1%. Certain methods of suppressing parasitic voltage induced from the working winding into the control winding of the summing transducer also are described.

Orig. art. has 6 figures and 18 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 54145-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016834

ASSOCIATION: CKD, Zavod Elektrotechniky, n. p., Prague (CKD Electrical Engineering Plant, n. p.)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

HUDECEK, Karel, inz.dr.

Printing colors. Papir a celulosa 18 no.11:221-225 N'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav polygraficky, Praha.

HUDECEK, Ladislav

Socialist competition in river navigation, a method for fulfillment and exceeding of plans. Doprava no.9:310 '62.

RICHTER, Karel, inz.; HUDECEK, Milan, inz.

Optimum cruising altitude of transport aircraft with turboprop engines. Zpravodaj VZLU 4:9-20 '62.

L 16588-63 EPA/EWT(m)/BDS AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/APGC Paa-4 60

Z/059/62/000/004/002/007

AUTHORS: Richter, Karel, Engineer; Hudeček, Milan, Engineer

TITLE: Optimum cruising altitudes of transport aeroplanes with turboprop engines.

SOURCE: Letňany, Výzkumny a Zkušební Letecký Ústav. Zpradvodaj VZLÚ, no. 4, 1962, 9-20

TEXT: The article lists the advantages of turboprop engines. It is suggested that the best applications for these engines are modern small transport aeroplanes used in feeder lines or as aero-taxis. The influence of the selection of the engine on the shape of the new aeroplane designed is discussed. The power of the motor decreases with increasing altitudes more slowly than the resistance of the air. The decrease of the fuel usage with increasing altitudes is shown in a graph. The economical aspects of the motors are discussed. A method is given for the calculation of the optimum cruising altitude of an aeroplane; for this purpose several graphs are given plotting the basic aerodynamic parameter of the aeroplane against the specific weight and velocity, efficiency against flight velocity, the ratio of the induced and parasite drags at sea level, optimum

Card 1/2

L 16588-63

Z/059/62/000/004/002/007

Optimum cruising altitudes...

height against aerodynamic parameters. The optimum is determined basically by the economical approach which depends of course on the cost of fuel and of the aeroplane with the engine. The solution given throws some light on the general question of the economical cruising altitudes. The determination of the aerodynamic parameters of the aeroplane is rather a complex problem which requires a detailed research. This aspect of the problem is not discussed in the article. Orig. art. has 16 figures, 50 equations, 4 references (2 Czech, 1 Soviet, 1 Western).

Card 2/2

L 20592-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(t) 2:P(c) ES/JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6012005 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/001/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Zajic, Vladimir; Vlcek, Jiri; Hudecek, Milan

ORG: [Zajic] Institute for Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV); [Vlcek, Hudecek] Nuclear Power Plant, Skoda Specialized Enterprise, Plzen (Skoda, oborovy podnik Plzen, zavod Jaderne elektrarny)

TITLE: Detection of uranium fuel element failures during inactive tests in CO sub 2 streams

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 1, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, reactor fuel element, aerosol, radiometry

ABSTRACT: A radiometric method of the detection of uranium released in an inactive test loop by rod-type fuel element is described. In comparison with some chemical methods of analysis, the radiometric method for detection of uranium aerosols in the test loop is simple and sensitive. The paper was presented by S. Simek. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 16 formulas. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 004

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 621.039.543.45: 621.039.548.8

HUDECEK, O.

Radioamateurs also took part in the fighting. p.10b Until it is not too late; position of amateurs of users of short wave frequency. p.103

RADIOAMATER. (Savez radioamatera Jugoslavije) Beograd, Yugoslavia
Vol. 13, no.4, April 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

KOZOJED, Vaclav; HUDECEK, Slavko

Agglutination of powdery phenolic cements. Chem prum 13 no. 12: 669-671 D '63.

1. Moravske chemicke zavody, n.p., Ostrava.

HUDECEK, S.

CZECH

New colorimetric determination of formaldehyde. [Karel Dušek and Slavko Hudeček (Výzkumný ústav synthetických pryskyřic, Bohumín-Nový Závod).] *Chem. Listy* 48, 1038-33 (1948).—Dissolve 0.5 g. methyl violet in 400 ml. hot distd. H_2O, cool, treat with 5 ml. concd. HCl, and 12.1 g. cryst. Na_2SO_3. After solution add 5 ml. concd. HCl, fill to 500 ml., and filter with 0.5 g. charcoal. This reagent gives a color reaction with CH_2O; it is superior to the usual Schiff reagent in that the course of the extinction curve is linear in the range of concn. of CH_2O from 0.09 to 0.44 mg./ml.; and CH_2O can be detd. in the presence of AcH even at pH 3, and 2–3 fold excess of AcH. Absorption max. of the color is at 5780 A. Const. color intensity is obtained at 12° after 50 min. up to 24 hrs. M. Hudlický

10

CA HUDECHEK, S.

Addition of amines to methyl methacrylate and the effect of water (on the reaction product). A. Vystrčil and S. Hudeček (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 44, 382-9 (1950).—Aliphatic amines add to $CH_2:CMeCO_2Me$ (I) and form *N*-substituted $H_2NCH_2CHMeCO_2Me$ in nonaq. mediums. I (1 mole) and 1.1 moles Et_2NH, C_4H_9N, morpholine, and piperazine, resp., in abs. EtOH were allowed to stand at room temp. 22 days; vacuum distn. yielded 93% $Et_2NCH_2CHMeCO_2Me$, b_{10} 88.5°, 77% $C_4H_8NCH_2CHMeCO_2Me$, b_{11} 99.5-101°, 61.2% $(C_4H_8N)_2CHCH_2CHMeCO_2Me$, b_{11} 112°, and 3.8% *n*-methyl-1-piperazinepropionic acid piperazide, m. 221° (decompn.), resp. In aq. medium, a shift of the esterically-hindered Me to the amino group resulted in the formation of *N*-methyl-substituted betaines: Approx. 30% aq. solns. of amines (2.5 moles) were treated with 1 mole I, the mixt. homogenized with EtOH, the solvents stripped off in vacuo after 4 weeks at room temp., the residues treated with EtOH-Et_2O (1:1), allowed to crystallize, and the hygroscopic products recrystd. from EtOH. From $EtNH_2$, Me_2NH, Et_2NH, and C_4H_9N, the following compds. were obtained: 95% $EtMeNCH_2CHMeCO_2H$, m. 130 6.5°, 98% $Me_2\dot{N}CH_2CHMeCO_2$, m. 123-4°, 92% $MeEt_2\dot{N}CH_2CHMeCO_2$ (II), m. 85.5-6.5°, and 95% $MeC_4H_8\dot{N}CH_2CHMeCO_2$ (III), m. 106-8°. NH_3 and $MeNH_2$ formed with excess $CH_2:CMeCONH_2$, NH_4 (m. 104-5°, 62%) and $MeNHCH_2CHMeCONHMe$, resp. The amino acids and betaines were titrated with $HClO_4$ in AcOH. II and III were decompd. at 140° and 175°, resp., and the liberated amines titrated.

M. Hudlický

Hudeček, S.

439. **New method for the colorimetric determination of formaldehyde.** K. Dušek and S. Hudeček (Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia) (*Chem. Listy*, 1954, **48** [11], 1628–1633).—A new reagent for the colorimetric determination of formaldehyde, possessing a number of advantages over Schiff's reagent, is prepared as follows. Crystalline Na_2SO_3 (12·1 g) is dissolved in a soln. of methyl violet (0·5 g) in H_2O (400 ml) containing conc. HCl (5 ml). After more conc. HCl (5 ml) has been added, the soln. is diluted to 500 ml, set aside for 8 hr., then treated with activated charcoal (0·5 g) and, after 5 min., is filtered. The almost colourless reagent forms with formaldehyde a colour with an absorption max. at ≃ 578 mμ. The extinction curve of the new reagent, unlike that of Schiff's, is linear for a certain concn. range of formaldehyde (0·09 to 0·44 mg per ml). Formaldehyde can be determined after 1 hr. in the presence of a 2 to 3-fold excess of acetaldehyde at a pH as high as 3. G. GLASER

(1)

HUDEČEK, S.

CZECH

Paper chromatography of phenolic alcohols and monobasic phenols. Slavko Hudeček (Výzkumný ústav synth. pryskyric, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1d-2 (1955).—A special method for paper chromatography of monobasic phenols and phenolic alcs. is based on the use of cyclohexane-$CHCl_3$-EtOH and on effecting the chromatography of Whatman no. 1 paper enclosed between 2 glass plates 200 × 300 mm. With cyclohexane:$CHCl_3$:EtOH in the ratio 27:3:0.6, the following R_f values were found (phenol, temp., R_f, color): PrOH, 27°, 0.23, yellow; o-cresol, 27°, 0.59, brown; m-cresol, 27°, 0.41, orange; p-cresol, 27°, 0.38, red; 1,2,3-xylenol 21°, 0.68, yellow; 1,2,5-xylenol, 20°, 0.62, orange; 1,2,6-xylenol, 21°, 0.86, orange; 1,3,4-xylenol, 20°, 0.43, red; 1,3,5-xylenol, 20°, 0.48, yellow; p-*tert*-butylphenol, 21°, 0.59, red; for eluents in ratio 0:24:0.6: PrOH, 21.5°, 0.02, yellow; saligenin, 21°, 0.25, yellow; p-$HOC_6H_4CH_2OH$, 21°, 0.05, yellow; o-cresol, 21.5°, 0.86, brown; p-(hydroxymethyl)-o-cresol, 21°, 0.18, orange; o-(hydroxymethyl)-o-cresol, 21°, 0.07, orange; bis(hydroxymethyl)-o-cresol, 21°, 0.06, orange; 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-dihydroxy-5,5'-bis(hydroxymethyl)diphenylmethane, 21°, 0.37, orange; m-cresol, 21.5°, 0.84, orange; p-cresol, 21.5°, 0.81, red; bis(hydroxymethyl)-p-*tert*-butylphenol, 25°, 0.45, red.

M. Hudlický

HUDECEK S.

Potentiometric determination of weak acids. D. Baranová and S. Hudeček (Výzkumný ústav synth. pryskyř., Pardubice, Czech.). Chem. Listy 49, 1725-8(1955). Weak acids as PhOH, o- and p-$C_6H_4(OH)_2$ were titrated with 0.2M $Ba(OH)_2$ with the use of Sb and satd. HgCl electrodes connected to a galvanometer (10^{-8} amp./mm.) and an electrolytic condenser (50 microfarads) in series, another condenser (2000 microfarads) being parallel to the galvanometer. A 5-fold concn. of an indifferent electrolyte (KNO_3, KCl) over that of the weak acid was added to the sample. The titration curves showed a sharp max. F. Strafelda

HUDEČEK SLAVKO

Determination of phenol and *o*-cresol by paper chromatography. Slavko Hudeček and Hana Hrnčová (Výzkumný ústav synth. pryskyřic, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 50, 1463–5(1956); cf. *C.A.* 49, 5210e. Detn. of PhOH (I) and *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$OH (II) in novolak- and resole-type phenolic resins is based on paper chromatography between two horizontal glasses by using a mixt. of 21 ml. cyclohexane, 9 ml. $CHCl_3$, and 0.6 ml. EtOH as eluent, and *p*-$NO_2C_6N_2N_2X$ as developing agent. R_f of I and II were 0.35–7 and 0.69–0.71, resp.
M. Hudlický

2

Also appears in: Sborník Československých Chemických Rostl (Collection of Czech. Chemical Communications), Vol. 22, No. 6, pp. [illegible]
Praha, Československá, p. 1173.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13750.

Author : Hudecek, Slavko; Chromocek, Richard; Sytar, Miloslav.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Obtaining Ionites by Beaded Polycondensation.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 9, 514-517.

Abstract: Ionites in the form of pellets, similar in size, were obtained by beaded polycondensation during emulsification of a reaction mixture in an inert medium (vaseline or transformer oil). A decrease in the dimensions and uniformity of the pellets is aided by an increase in the mixing rate, bringing the density of the inert medium up to the density of

Card 1/2

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Colorimetric determination of hexamethylenetetramine in molding compounds. Dana Beranová and Slavko Hudeček. (Research Inst. Synthetic Resins & Varnishes, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. průmysl* 8(33), 218-20(1958).--Free hexamethylenetetramine in phenolic molding compds. and moldings is detd. by acid hydrolysis of the water-sol. N compds., steam distn. of CH_2O, and colorimetric detn. with "MV" reagent. To prep. the reagent dissolve 0.5 g. of methyl violet in 400 ml. of hot H_2O, after cooling add 5 ml. of concd. HCl, 12.1 g of cryst. Na_2SO_3, another 5 ml. of concd. HCl, make up to 500 ml. with H_2O, let stand overnight, add 0.5 g. of powd. active C, and filter. The method is as follows: Grind approx. 1.5-3.0 g. of the sample, leach for 1 hr. with 50 ml. of H_2O. Make the filtrate up to 500 ml. with H_2O. Hydrolyze a 50-ml. aliquot with 10 ml. of 50% H_2SO_4, and steam dist. the CH_2O in a Parnas-Wagner app., (*C.A.* 16, 912). Make the distillate up to 100 ml. Add to 1 ml. of distillate 5 ml. of McIlvain buffer of pH 3 and 5 ml. of "MV" reagent. After allowing the sample to stand for an hr. det. the color. The error is ±2%, better than in the Nessler reagent or the iodometric method. H.

CC 1/1

7 2 5 May 1

HUDECEK, S.

Some esters of maleic and fumaric acid. J. Klaban and S. Hudeček (Výzkum. ústav synth. pryskyř. lak., Pardubice). *Collection Czech. Chem. Communs.* 25, 2307–12(1960)(in Russian).—Azeotropic esterification of 1 mole maleic anhydride (I) with 3 moles alc. in 11 moles C_6H_6 under catalysis of 0.1% p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ (II) gave sterically pure (as detd. polarographically) dialkyl maleates (alkyl, time in hrs., b.p./mm., $n^{20}D$, and d_4^{20} given): Et, 15.5, 79°/2, 1.4398, 1.0640; Pr, 17, 73°/0.25, 1.4422, 1.0230; Bu, 16.5, 83°/0.1, 1.4446, 0.9952; Am, 25, 106°/0.13, 1.4470, 0.9744; C_7H_{15}, 12, 116°/0.1, 1.4492, 0.9591; C_7H_{15}, 23, 125°/0.05, 1.4510, 0.9465; C_8H_{17}, 15, 141°/0.06, 1.4530, 0.9375; C_9H_{19}, 15, 162°/0.1, 1.4545, 0.9283; and cetyl, 15, —, —, — (m. 43–4.5° on the Kofler block). Similarly, 1 mole fumaric acid, 3 moles alc., 9 moles PhMe, and 2% II gave the corresponding fumarates (time in hrs., b.p./mm., $n^{20}D$, and d_4^{20} given): 24, 52°/1, 1.4404, 1.0513; 24, 88°/1.5, 1.4432, 1.0113; 13, 95°/0.3, 1.4464, 0.9869; 13, 122°/0.5, 1.4491, 0.9663; 13, 124°/0.4, 1.4518, 0.9539; 23, 144°/0.2, 1.4538, 0.9432; 7.5, 154°/0.12, 1.4553, 0.9347; 12, —, —, — (m. 25.4–26°); and 13, —, —, — (m. 58.5–9.5°). In the above maleate preps., the amt. of the catalyst and the temp. was of importance to obtain sterically pure products. Esterification (13 hrs.) of I with $C_8H_{17}OH$ in absence of catalyst in C_6H_6, PhMe, and xylene, resp., gave 0.0, 0.23, and 5.2% corresponding fumarate as by-product. JIH Plzeň

KLABAN, I.[Klaban, J.]; GUDECHEK, S.[Hudecek, S.]

Some esters of maleic and fumaric acids. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.9: 2307-2312 S '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut sinteticheskikh smol i lakov, Pardubice. 2.Nyneshniy adres: Moravskiye khimicheskiye zavody, Zavod Ostravit, Ostrava I (for Hudecek)

(Esters) (Maleic acid) (Fumaric acid)

HUDECEK, V.

Making calculations for an induction furnace without an iron core. p. 428.
(Elektrotechnicky Obzor, Vol. 45, no. 8, August 1956. Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

HUDECEK, Vaclav

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: Blatna

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 7, 1961, pages 272-273.

Data: "Liver Abscess in Cows. Diagnosis intra vitam."

HUDEC[illegible], V.

(4f)

Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XII, No 4, April 62
Copyright: None

1. "Law on the Veterinary Care," Vaclav KOUBA, MVDr [Doctor of Veterinary Medicine], C.Sc. [Candidate of Sciences]. Prague; pp97-100.
2. "Immunization of Calves With a Modified Virus of Aujezsky Disease," Rastislav SKODA, Med. vet. [Veterinarian]. Bratislava; pp 101-102.
3. "Prevention of Diseases in Fish in the Large-Scale Production Plans for Fisheries," Prof. Vaclav DYK, MVDr. Dr. Sc. [Doctor of Sciences], Brno; pp 102-105.
4. "Methemoglobinemia of Farm Animals," Michal BARTIK, C. Sc., Dr, Docent, Kosice; pp 106-107.
5. "Semen Collection from Boars, Practical Remarks," Jiri VRANKA, MVDr, Vyskov; pp 108-111.
6. "Irregularity in Umbilical Cord as a Reason for Abortus or Obstetric Complications," Z. VLCEK, MVDr, Brno; pp 112-113.
7. "Importance of Biological Control of Incubation," Zdenek DUBEN, MVDr, Havlickuv Brod; pp 114-117.
8. "Novelties in Farm Technology," Ales WERTHEIMER, MVDr, Pelhrimov, p 117.
9. "Air-Conditioning in Delivery Rooms for Sows in the Pelhrimov Okres," Ales WERTHEIMER, MVDr, Pelhrimov; pp 117-118.
10. "Bleeding Device in Poultry Slaughterhouses," Rudolf ULMANN, MVDr, Prisovice; pp 118-119.
11. "Insurance Contract No 0707," Vaclav HUDECEK, MVDr, Prague; pp 119-122.
12. "Veterinary Requirements for Meat Export from South America," Jaroslav CERVENKA, MVDr, Jihlava; pp 122-124.
13. "Kitchen-Salt Poisoning in Cattle," Josef KLUS, MVDr, and ZOLTAN RACZ, MVDr, Nitra; pp 124-126.
14. "Competition in the Veterinary Service to Celebrate the Twelve Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia," pp 2 and 3 of cover.
15. "Awarding the Title of the Brigade of Socialist Labor in the Veterinary Research Institute CSAZV [Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences] (Vyzkumny ustav veterinarni, CSAZV), Brno-Medlanky; pp 2 and 3 of cover.

— 1/1 —

HUDECEK, Z.

Sparkproof signaling systems. p. 237.

UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

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Z/009/60/000/01/034/038
E112/E253

5.3832

AUTHORS: Hudeček, Z., and Zvonař, V

TITLE: The Effect of the Constitution of Polyester Resins on the Optical Properties of Corrugated Roofings

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1960, Nr 1, pp 44-50

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the properties of laminated glass fibres for corrugated roofing materials. These should be able to transmit as much light as possible. Ideal conditions would be if refractive indeces, dispersion and heat-coefficient would be identical for both, the glass fibre and the hardened resin. It has to be born in mind that the optical properties of the resin are changed after setting and polymerisation and the problem is thus reduced to the preparation of a resin which would have identical optical properties to that of the glass fibres. The glass fibres used for the laminates were in all cases boron-glasses, free of alkali of a refractive index 1.548 to 1.553 and an Abbé number 46 to 48. The aim of the present investigation has been the establishing of the fundamental optical properties of unsaturated polyester resins, the effect of starting

Card 1/5

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E112/E253

The Effect of the Constitution of Polyester Resins on the Optical Properties of Corrugated Roofings

materials and the change of optical properties during polyesterification and copolymerisation. The authors describe methods of testing. Samples to be tested were prepared by pouring the resins on glass plates and hardening at 100°C in an oven. Methylcyclohexanone-peroxide was used as initiator and cobalt naphtenate was the accelerator. The refraction indeces and mean dispersion were measured by Refracto meter, type Meopta, at -20°C, 0°C, 20°C, 40°C. The following variants were studied:

1. Effect of degree of polymerisation: It was seen that during polyesterification the refractive index increases. Particularly rapidly at the beginning of the reaction.
2. Effect of acid: The authors have studied the optical properties of polyester from maleic, itaconic, and citraconic acid with ethylene glycol. The resins were modified with phthalic anhydride. Results are tabulated, indicating that the character of the unsaturated acid has only very little influence on the optical properties. A very much greater influence is exerted by the saturated

Card 2/5

Z/009/60/000/01/034/038
E112/E253

The Effect of the Constitution of Polyester Resins on the Optical Properties of Corrugated Roofings

dicarboxylic acid which is used as modifier. The greatest increase in the refractive index is caused by chlorinated aromatic acids, such as tetrachloro phthalic acid. Effect of modifying acids are given in two tables. The authors have also established that saturated aliphatic dicarboxylic acids reduce the refractive index of the unsaturated polyester.

3. Effect of dioles: Similarly to the acids, the alcoholic components have also an effect upon the optical properties, although not quite so pronounced. The refractive index does not depend on the length of the chain but on the character of the hydroxyle groups, that means whether they are primary, secondary or terciary. The refractive index decreases with increased substitution. The presence of a chlorine in the molecule of the diole considerably increases the refractive index, but an ether-linkage works in the opposite way. The lowest refractive indeces are obtained from dipropylene glycol.

Card 3/5

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E112/E253

The Effect of the Constitution of Polyester Resins on the Optical Properties of Corrugated Roofings

4. Effect of Monomers: The authors have studied the effect of styrene and methyl methacrylate. Whereas the effect of styrene was negligible that of methyl methacrylate was considerable.
5. Effect of temperature: The refractive index is affected by temperature in a linear relationship but it was seen that the character of the polyester itself exerts only a small effect. The influence of the monomer is of greater importance. The authors conclude from their work that it is almost impossible to produce a glass laminate in which the optical properties of glass and resin can be completely compensated. The best method of modification of optical properties would seem to be the choice of the diole and the saturated dicarboxylic acid, while the unsaturated acids show hardly any effects. The authors suggest as starting materials 1.3-butanediole and cycloolefinic acids. A further modification may be achieved by diluting the polyester resin with methyl methacrylate. The authors were unable to eliminate the differences of thermal coefficience

Card 4/5

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E112/E253

The Effect of the Constitution of Polyester Resins on the Optical Properties of Corrugated Roofings

between glass and resin.
There are 6 figures, 6 tables and 8 references, 4 of which are German, 1 Czech, 1 Japanese and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Varnishes, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1959

Card 5/5

88365

Z/004/60/000/012/002/005
A121/A026

15.8109

AUTHOR: Hudeček, Z.

TITLE: Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Their Use

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 554 - 555

TEXT: Dealing with unsaturated polyester resins belonging to the group of contact resins, the author describes their processing and use in the production of polyester glass laminates, of so-called solvent-free resins and of casting resins. Polyester glass laminates used as construction materials have a low specific weight (1.4 - 2.0 g/cm^3) and a high ultimate strength, good electric insulating and dielectric properties, they are antimagnetic, sound-proof, heat insulating and transparent up to 90% depending on the type. They resist heat of 60-100°C, special polyester resin laminates even up to 200°C. They also resist salt water, diluted acids and alkalines, oil and fuel. The common types are combustible, the special types self--extinguishing. Products made from unsaturated polyester resins are listed among others 40-m-long boats, fuel containers, covers for radar antennas etc. The main producers are the Kovona, np. Karvina (Kovona, People's Enterprise, Karvina) trade mark POLYTEX, and the Plastimat, np. Jablonec nad Nisou, závod Praha (Plastimat,

Card 1/3

88365
Z/004/60/000/012/002/005
A121/A026

Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Their Use

People's Enterprise, Jablonec nad Nisou, Prague Plant), trade mark PLASTIVER. Solvent-free lacquers make possible the application of firm and stable layers in a single pass; they are hard, resistant to abrasion, heat and chemicals. In the Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers) in Pardubice, Czechoslovak type resins (trade mark VEROPAL) and lacquers (VEROS) have been developed; their production has been started in 1959 by the Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production) in Ústí nad Labem under thedesignation ChS-Polyesters. ChS-Polyester 104 (former Veropal 004) is a universal polyester resin designed for production of glass laminates. ChS-Polyester 105 (former Veropal 005) is softer and more elastic being the basis of the casting resin ChS-Polyester 101 and of the transparent solvent-free lacquer ChS-Polyester 001 (former Veros 1), used in wood finishing. The production of ChS-Polyester 108 (former Veropal 008) and of solvent-free pigmented polyester lacquers will be started in the near future. Introducing the production of self-extinguishing resins (former designation Veropal 006 and 007) and of non-inhibited lacquer (former designation Veros 2), nearly all types of imported unsaturated polyester resins and lacquers will be produced in the ČSR. A comparison between the properties of polyester glass laminates, structural steel and aluminum alloys, published in the periodical Plastverarbeiter 10, No. 6, 2. Supplement, 1959,

Card 2/3

88365

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A121/A026

Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Their Use

is given in a table on Page 554. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: ZP ČS. VTS - VÚSPL, Pardubice (Plant Branch of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society at the Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice)

Card 3/3

Z/009/61/000/002/008/008
E112/E453

AUTHOR: Hudeček, Zdeněk

TITLE: Polyester Moulding Compounds

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.2, pp.109-110

TEXT: Interest in polyester moulding compounds is increasing, thanks to their excellent mechanical and electrical properties. The essential components of polyester premixes are unsaturated polyester resins, mineral fillers, reinforcing fibres, catalysts, pigments, lubricants and inhibitors (where long storage life is required). The main requirements which the resin components have to meet are: high reactivity, thermal stability, high viscosity at moulding temperatures and good mechanical and electrical properties. The base alkyd resins are of the propyleneglycol-maleate-phthalate type, using styrene monomer as solvent. Their shortcomings are low viscosity at moulding temperatures, resulting in defects during moulding, or excessive viscosity, leading to insufficient impregnation of the reinforcing fibres. Resins incorporating the reaction products of bis-phenols and alkylenoxides are also being considered. They give flatter viscosity-temperature curves in addition to improvements in chemical resistance. The requirement

Card 1/3

of high distortion temperatures is considered desirable, so that mouldings will be sufficiently rigid to extract from the mould without causing distortion. To increase thermal stability by increasing the unsaturation of the polyesters is not feasible, as it leads to greater reactivity (premature hardening of the premix). Fillers include: calcium carbonate, mica, silica, asbestos, talc, kaolin. Low-alkali glass is usually employed as reinforcing fibre and a silane finish is preferred. The length of the fibre is usually 0.5 to 2.5 cm. Mixed glass lengths are not recommended. For lower strength requirements, cheaper reinforcements may be used, e.g. nylon, jute, sisal, asbestos, cotton. Catalysts include: dibenzoyl-peroxide, or mixtures of the latter with t-butyl-perbenzoate. Lubricants are used (stearic acid or zinc- or magnesium-stearate) to give easy release from the moulds. During processing in sigma-blade mixers, difficulties may be encountered leading to filamentization and breakdown of strands. Mixing time should, therefore, be reduced to a minimum. When benzoyl peroxide is used as catalyst, the mixing temperature should not exceed 60°C. Optimal glass contents are in the order of 25%. Polyester moulding

Polyester Moulding Compounds

Z/009/61/000/002/008/008
E112/E453

compounds with higher glass contents are produced by extruding the rovings through a bath containing resin, filler and other additives and cutting them up to the desired length. Two tables are included which give the following: list of conventional filler, giving particle size and oil absorption; composition and formulation of some typical polyester moulding premixes, including bending strength and bending strength at impact. There are 2 tables and 1 non-Czech reference.

(Note: This is an abridged translation)

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice)

Card 3/3

FINKOVA, A.; HUDECKOVA, M.

Relation of labor management in breech presentation to perinatal mortality. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.6:557-559 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. K. Vacha, DrSc.).

KOVACS, P.; NAGYOVA, Z.; technicky spolupracovala HUDECOVA, Vl.

Contribution on the metabolism of phenylalanine and tyrosine in barley. Cesk. farm. 12 no.1:32-35 Ja '63.

1. Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie Farmaceutickej fakulty University Komenenskeho, Bratislava.

(PHENYLALANINE) (TYROSINE) (METABOLISM)
(GRAIN)

R/007/62/013/002/001/001
D014/D105

AUTHORS: Debie, C.N., Doctor of Engineering, Hudiac, Paula, Engineer, and Nica, Stelian, Chemist

TITLE: Evaluation of naphthenic lyes - a quick method for determining naphthenic acid efficiency

PERIODICAL: Petrol şi Gaze, v. 13, no. 2, 1962, 71 - 77

TEXT: The article presents a new method of determining naphthenic acid efficiency worked out by the authors for use in the evaluation of naphthenic lyes. In conventional naphthenic lye evaluation methods, the determination of naphthenic acid efficiency is a long and tedious operation, the results of which are not very accurate. The authors, therefore, worked out a new efficiency determination method, based on the graphical integration of the variation curve of acidity indices, supplying a higher degree of approximation than that obtained by experiments. To work out this method, laboratory investigations were conducted on some naphthenic lyes obtained from the current production of the Ploieşti refineries. Deoiling and separation of acids was carried out by distil-

Card 1/6

lation or extraction. The parabolical variation curves of the acidity indices are generally concave, but in the case of purified and distilled acids the curves are very flat. To find the percentile values of the content of every standard product, the method of equivalent triangles may be applied. Thus, to obtain a naphthenic acid mixture with an acidity index a from two components, the one with an acidity index a_1 and the other an acidity index a_2, the two quantities c_1 and c_2 taken from the mixed components should satisfy the equation system

$$a_1 \cdot c_1 + a_2 \cdot c_2 = a \cdot c \qquad (1)$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = c \qquad (2)$$

From these two relations, it results that:

$$(a_1 - a) \cdot c_1 = (a - a_2)c_2 \qquad (3)$$

Evaluation of naphthenic lyes - .....

In an "acidity index" and "distilled quantity" system of coordinates, if the acidity curve is a straight line as shown in Fig. 4, the ABM and CDM triangles are identical, thus

$$c_1 = c_2 \quad \text{and} \quad a_1 - a = a - a_2.$$

To obtain from a fraction with an acidity index a_1 a product with an acidity index a, it is necessary to mix the fraction with an equal amount of heavier fractions from the same acid having an acidity index a_2. If the acidity index is a flat parabolic curve as shown in Fig. 5, the same relation (3) may be used for the curvilinear triangles ABMR and CDSM. For the calculation, only the surfaces of the ABM and CDM rectilinear triangles may be used, while the plus or minus corrections should be carried out by the AMR and DMS sector surfaces. Knowing the ABMR triangle, it becomes necessary to find the position of the CD vertical side, so that the CDSM triangle would have a surface equal to the first one. Thus, if the a and a_1 acidity indices and the c_1 quantity from the light components are known, the a_2 acidity index and the c_2 quantity from the heavy components may be graphically determined. These values are necessary to obtain

Card 3/6

Evaluation of naphthenic lyes - R/007/62/013/002/001/001
D014/D105

$c_1 + c_2$ quantity of a mixture of naphthenic acids with an acidity index a. The evaluation of naphthenic lyes by the graphical method recommended by the authors eliminates long-lasting experiments and excludes the evaluation errors arising in conventional methods. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: A.N. Sachanen, "Constituenţii chimici ai petrolului" (Chemical components of petroleum), Rheinhold, Publ. Comp., New-York, 1945; Chem. Week, 78, no. 38, 1955, Sept., 24, 105.

ASSOCIATION: Uzina petrochimică (Petrochemical Plant), Ploieşti.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961.

Card 4/6

HUDIK, Josef, inz.

The MR 6/15-B low-intensity magnetic separator. Rudy 12 no.10:388-389 O '64.

1. Pohronske strojarne, Hlinik nad Hronom.

HUDINA, Ela

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Prof

Affiliation: /not given/, Zagreb

Source: Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol XVII, No 5, May 1961, pp 162-167

Data: "Protection of the Mental Health of Children."

[illegible]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JOST, K.; NEMETH, J.; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 7, 1963, pp 1730-1741

"Amino Acids and Peptides. XXVIII. Structural Analogues of Oxytocin Modified in Position 2 of the Peptide Chain: Preparation and Some Chemical and Biological Properties."

HUDLER, Libor; JEDLICKA, Jiri; SIMEK, Jiri; CERMAK, Josef; PAZDERKA, Jaroslav.

Cylindrical rotating oxygenator. (Preliminary report). Sborn. ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ.(Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.3:239-244 '63.

1. Chirurgicka klinika (prednosta: prof., MUDr. J.Prochazka); Katedra velecne chirurgie VLVDU (prednosta: doc., MUDr. A. Benes) a Ustredni biochemicka laborator (prednosta MUDr. J.Jicha), Universita Karlova.

PROCHAZKA, J.; JEDLICKA, J.; HUDLER, L.; ENDRYS, J.

Plastic surgery of the aortic valve from the pericardium (experimental study). Rozhl. chir. 40 no.9:608-612 S '61.

1. Kardiochirurgicke stredisko LFKU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. Jaroslav Prochaska.

(AORTIC VALVE surgery)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUDLICKY, M; KAKAC, B; LEJHANCOVA, I

Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 1, January 1967, pp 183-189

"Organic compounds of fluorine. Part 12: The synthesis of 2-carboxy-3-methyl-5-fluorovaleric acid, 2-carboxy-5-fluorocaproic acid, and 2-carboxy-5,5-difluorocaproic acid."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUDLICKY, M

Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications No 1, January 1967, pp 453-457

"Organic compounds of fluorine. Part 11: The synthesis of δ,δ-difluoronorleucine."

FRONEK, A.; HUDLICKA, O.

The effect of hyper- and hypovolemia and of epinephrine on the energy expenditure and efficiency of the left ventricle. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 14 no.3:241-246 '65.

The role of different haemodynamic parameters in cardiac performance. Ibid.: 247-252

1. Institute of Physiology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Institute of Cardiovascular Research, Prague.

BASS, A.; HUDLICKA, O.

Interrelations between metabolism and blood flow in normal and denervated dog gastrocnemius muscle at test and during stimulation. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13 no.1: 48-61 '64.

1. Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

*

FANTIS, A.; HUDLICKA, O.

Effect of sympathetic nervous fibers on cerebral circulation.
Chekh. fiziol. 1 no.4:312-322 1952.

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye, Praga.
(BRAIN, blood supply, sympathetic regulation)
(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology, regulation of cerebral circ.)

HUDNICKY, O.

Nervous control of the uptake of radioactive phosphorus and sodium into skeletal muscle.

from the blood into the soleus muscle was greater than into the extensor longus muscle. Uptake into the quadriceps femoris was greater than into the [illegible] uptake into resting muscles was greater than into [illegible] The degree of uptake was influenced by the nervous system, and by the [illegible] uptake into the soleus gradually decreased while uptake into the extensor longus gradually increased; 3 days after section the difference was zero; 48 hrs. after section the difference was lost and the total uptake decreased.

Felix Saunders

Institute of Physiology, Czech AS, Prague

HUDLICKA, O.

Neural regulation of penetration of radioactive phosphorus and sodium into the skeletal muscle. Cesk. fysiol. 4 no.4: 433-438 22 Oct 55.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
regulation of musc. radiophosphorus & radiosodium metab.)
(SODIUM, radioactive,
musc. penetration in rats, neural regulation)
(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive,
musc. penetration in rats, neural regulation)
(MUSCLES, metabolism,
radiophosphorus & radiosodium, neural regulation in rats)

HUDLICKÁ, O.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/12 Physiology,etc. Dec 56

5571. HUDLICKÁ O., VODIČKÁ Z. and BASS A. Fysiol. Úst. ČSAV, Praha.
*Průnik radioaktivních isotopů Na^{24} a P^{32} do kosterního svalu při nociceptčním dráždění. Incorporation of Na^{24} and P^{32} into skeletal muscle during nociceptive stimulation ČSL. FYSIOL. 1956, 5/1 (50-55) Tables 6

Nociceptive stimulation was achieved in 3 to 4-month-old rats by crushing the metatarsophalangeal joints of one hind leg or by fracturing the tibia just above the ankle. As a result of such 'stimulation' incorporation of Na^{24} and P^{32} into the soleus and quadriceps (antigravitational muscles) was significantly decreased. Incorporation into the extensor dig. longus and into the flexors of the thigh was not affected. This decreased incorporation was not observed if the sciatic or tibial nerve was severed. Sympathectomy did not affect this decrease in incorporation.

Hahn - Prague

V 6414. Uptake of radioactive isotopes sodium-24 and [illegible] into skeletal muscle on nociceptive stimulation. O. Hudlická, Z. Vodička, and A. Rauš *Physiol. Bohem.*, 1956, 5, 61 [illegible] Inst. of Physiol., Czech. Acad. of Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia. After crushing the metatarsophalangeal joints of one of the hind limbs in rats the uptake of ^{24}Na and $^{[illegible]}$ was markedly increased 1 and 4 hr. later. This did not occur if the motor nerve to the muscles was severed. [illegible] by sympathectomy. The decrease was not caused by a decrease in the blood supply to the muscles.

HUDLICKA, O.: GUTMANN, E.

Disorders of energy metabolism in normal and denervated muscles in ischemia. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.1:26-27 1958.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha Predneseno na pravidelne schuzi fysiologicke spolecnosti v Praze dne 30. X. 1957.

(MUSCLES, metabolism,
carbohydrates, in normal & denervated musc. in ischemia (Cz))
(CARBOHYDRATES, metabolism,
musc., in normal & denervated musc. in ischemia (Cz))

1267. CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW AND OXYGEN CONSUMPTION OF THE HIND LIMB IN DOGS AFTER SECTION OF THE SCIATIC NERVE - Hudlická O. and Vrbová G. Inst. of Physiol., Czech Acad. of Scis, Prague - PHYSIOL. BOHEM. 1958, 7/1 (38-44) Graphs 2 Tables 3

In dogs under morphine-cyclobarbital anaesthesia the blood flow through the hind limb was measured with a flow-meter in the femoral vein. Muscle contractions were evoked by direct electrical stimulation. Blood flow in the denervated limb was higher than that in the normal leg but both increased on stimulation of the muscle. The A-V oxygen difference (O_2 consumption) increased on stimulation in the intact limb. No increase was observed in the denervated leg.

Hahn - Prague

HUDLICKA, O.

Organization of scientific work at the National Institute of Medical Research in London. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.2:163-164 Mar 58.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.
(RESEARCH,
National Institute of Med. Research in London, organiz. (Cz))

HUDLICKA, O.; BASS, A.; FRONEK, A.

Utilization of a substrate of mammalian skeletal muscle and myocardium in situ. Cesk. fysiol. 13 no.4:374-378 Jl '64.

1. Fysiologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, a Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.

HUDLICKA, O.

Conference of physiologists in Plzen. Vestnik CSAV 73 no.3:499-500 '64.

BASS, A.; GUTMANN, E.; HUDLICKA, O.; VRBOVA, G.

Effect of repeated irritation of the muscle on the course of glycogen resynthesis. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.5:428-429 Sept 58.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.
(GLYCOGEN, metab.
musc. eff. of repeated irritation on resynthesis (Cz))
(MUSCLES, metab.
glycogen, eff. of repeated irritation on resynthesis (Cz))

HUDLICKA, O.

Changes of blood flow in the arteriovenous anastomoses and capillary bed of the muscle following sciatic section. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.5:475 Sept 58.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.
(NERVES, SCIATIC, physiol.
eff. of section on blood circ. in arteriovenous anastomo & capillaries of denervated musc. (Cz))
(LEG, blood supply,
eff. of sciatic nerve section on circ. in arteriovenous anastomoses & capillaries of denervated musc. (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 13/5 Physiology May 60

2401. DISTURBANCES OF ENERGY METABOLISM IN NORMAL AND DE- . NERVATED MUSCLE WITH OCCLUDED CIRCULATION - Die Störungen des Energieumsatzes im normalen und im denervierten Muskel bei gedrosselter Durchblutung - Hudlická O. and Gutmann E. Physiol. Inst., Tschechosl. Akad. der Wissensch., Prag - NAUNYN-SCHMIEDEBERG'S ARCH. EXP. PATH. PHARMAK. 1958, 234/6 (501-515) Graphs 4 Tables 5

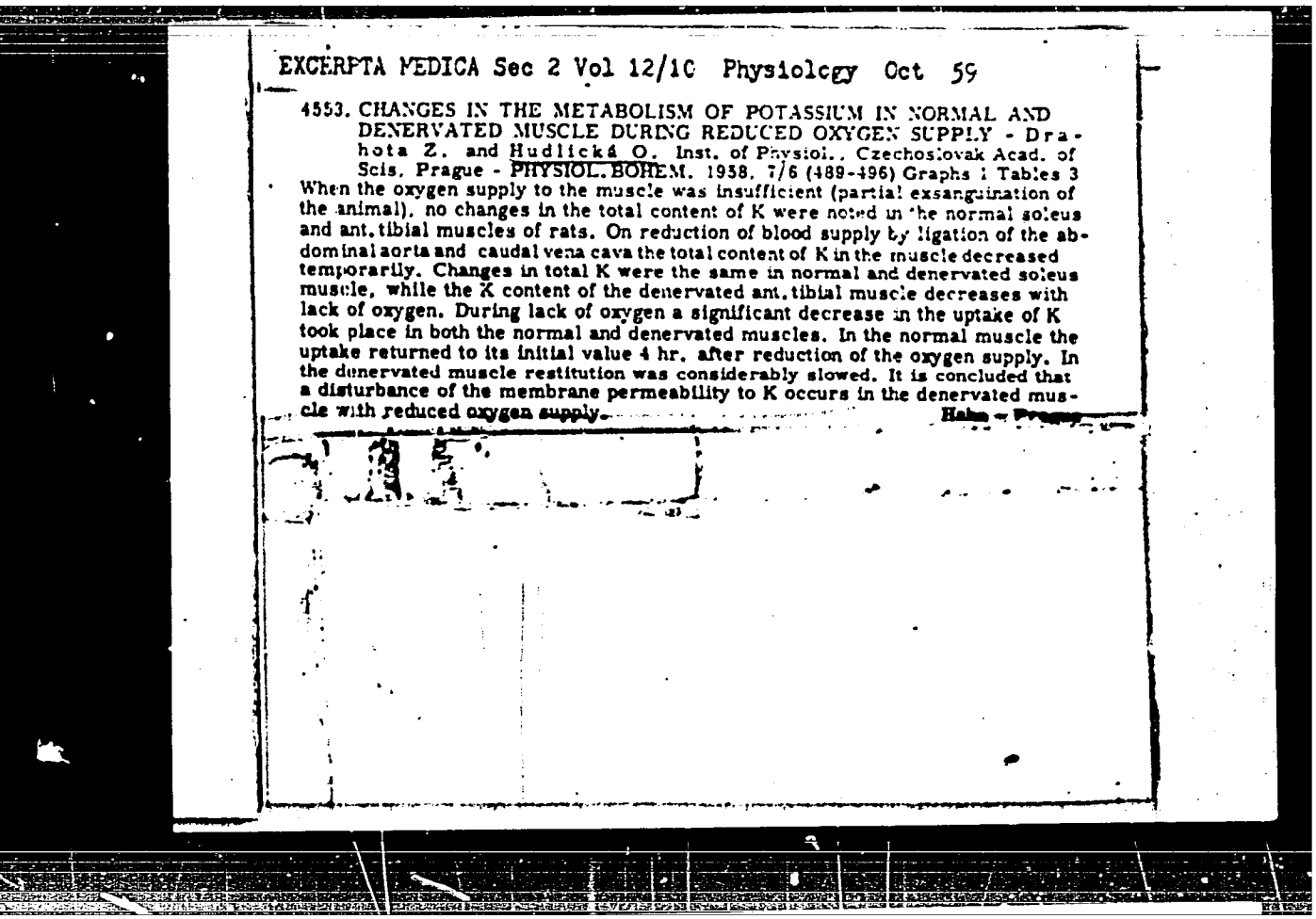
Ligation of the abdominal aorta and caudal vena cava caused after 1 hr. a diminution of glycogen and creatine-phosphoric acid in the anterior tibial muscle of the rat. In normal muscle there was no resynthesis of glycogen after release

of the occlusion. In denervated muscle there was a rise of glycogen content in this case to far above the original value. The creatine-phosphoric acid values in normal and denervated muscle returned to normal. The lactic acid values in denervated muscle rose after ligation more than in normal muscle. After release of the occlusion normal values were reached after 4 hr.

HUDLICKA, O.; BASS, A.

Utilization of various substances in normal and denervated muscles.
Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:202 Apr 59.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.
(MUSCLES, metabolism,
in normal & denervated musc. (Cz))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/10 Physiology Oct 59

4553. CHANGES IN THE METABOLISM OF POTASSIUM IN NORMAL AND DENERVATED MUSCLE DURING REDUCED OXYGEN SUPPLY - Drahota Z. and Hudlická O. Inst. of Physiol., Czechoslovak Acad. of Scis, Prague - PHYSIOL. BOHEM. 1958, 7/6 (489-496) Graphs 1 Tables 3

When the oxygen supply to the muscle was insufficient (partial exsanguination of the animal), no changes in the total content of K were noted in the normal soleus and ant. tibial muscles of rats. On reduction of blood supply by ligation of the abdominal aorta and caudal vena cava the total content of K in the muscle decreased temporarily. Changes in total K were the same in normal and denervated soleus muscle, while the K content of the denervated ant. tibial muscle decreases with lack of oxygen. During lack of oxygen a significant decrease in the uptake of K took place in both the normal and denervated muscles. In the normal muscle the uptake returned to its initial value 4 hr. after reduction of the oxygen supply. In the denervated muscle restitution was considerably slowed. It is concluded that a disturbance of the membrane permeability to K occurs in the denervated muscle with reduced oxygen supply. Hahn - Prague

BASS, A.A; HUDLICKA, O.

Correlation between blood circulation and the requirement of various substances in the muscle. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:217-218 My '60.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha
(MUSCLES metab.)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

HUDLICKA, O.; BASS, A.

Changes in the requirement of various substances by the muscles during direct excitation. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:236-237 My '60.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.
(MUSCLES physiol)

HUDLICKA, O.

Role of vasomotor mechanisms in the rehabilitation after nerve injuries. Cas.lek.cesk 99 no.49:1527-1532 2 D '60.

1. Fyziologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM wds & inj) (VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol)

HUDLICKA, O.; BASS, A.; ZBUZEK, V.; BARTOSOVA, D.

The utilization of metabolites in the muscle during rhythmic contractions and in the restitution phase. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 11 no.5:404-412 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Research Institute of Physical Culture, ITVS faculty of the Charles University, Prague.

(ENERGY METABOLISM) (MUSCLES)

BASS, A.; HUDLICKA, O.; ZBUZEK, V.; BARTOSOVA, D.

The utilization of metabolites in the denervated muscle during stimulation and the restitution phase. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 11 no.5:413-422 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Research Institute of Physical Culture, ITVS, faculty of the Charles University, Prague.

(ENERGY METABOLISM) (MUSCLES)

HUDLICKA, O.

Changes in blood flow and substrate utilization in skeletal muscle after tenotomy. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 11 no.6:497-504 '62.

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(MUSCLES) (ENERGY METABOLISM) (TENDONS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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"Organization of Physiological Research in Sweden."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 11, No 6, Nov 1962; p 556-559.

Abstract: A very detailed description of many aspects of Swedish medical research in general, from experiences and data gathered during authors professional years at the Karolinska Institutet; stressing especially aspects which differ most from the corresponding Czechoslovak conditions and practices, comparing and discussing those which could usefully be adopted.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

O. HUDLICKA, J. BURES, O. BURESOVA, V. GROSSMANN, E. HOLECKOVA, J. HOLUBAR and Z. HRUZA [Affiliations not stated]

"Progress in Physiological Science. The 22nd International Physiological Congress in Leyden."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 1963; pp 68-75.

Abstract: This is actually a series of 7 articles authored by the above 7 authors as follows: general aspects; conditioned reflexes, spreading depression, electrical activity of the cerebral cortex; sleep and awakening, biochemistry and metabolism of brain, reticular formation; general physiology and pharmacology; cell physiology; the neuron, the synapse, glanglionic transmission, mediators, GABA; and adaptation, stress and shock. Very condensed reports of this meeting in September 1962 in Holland, giving essentially little more than the titles and authors and nationalities or cities of origin. Some papers are discussed in a few sentences.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/U.S.A.

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HUDLICKY, M.

"Advances in fluorine chemistry" by M. Stacey, J.C. Tatlow, A.G. Sharpe. Pt.3. Reviewed by M. Hudlicky. Chem listy 57 no.11:1203 N '63.

HUDLICKY, M.

"Methods of organic chemistry" by Houben, Weyl. Pt.V/3. Reviewed by M.Hudlicky. Chem listy 57 no.8:860-862 Ag '63.

HUDLICKY, M.

"Organic peroxides" by A.G. Davies. Reviewed by M. Hudlicky.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:1087-1088 Ap '63.

HUDLICKY, M.

"Research in the Hoechst factory; jubilee year 1963."
Reviewed by M. Hudlicky. Chem listy 57 no.11:1201 N '63.

HUDLICKY, M.; LEJHANCOVA, I.; MALY, V.; KONIG, J.

Organic compounds of fluorine. Pts.5-6.Coll Cz Chem 28 no.10: 2744-2748, 2824-2826 O '63.

1. Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague.

HUDLICKY, M.; LEJHANCOVA, I.

Organic compounds of flourine. Pt.4. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.9: 2455-2461 S '63.

1. Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry,, Prague.

HUDLICKY, Milos

Advances in the chemistry of organic compounds of fluorine. Chem listy 58 no.12:1373-1395 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague.

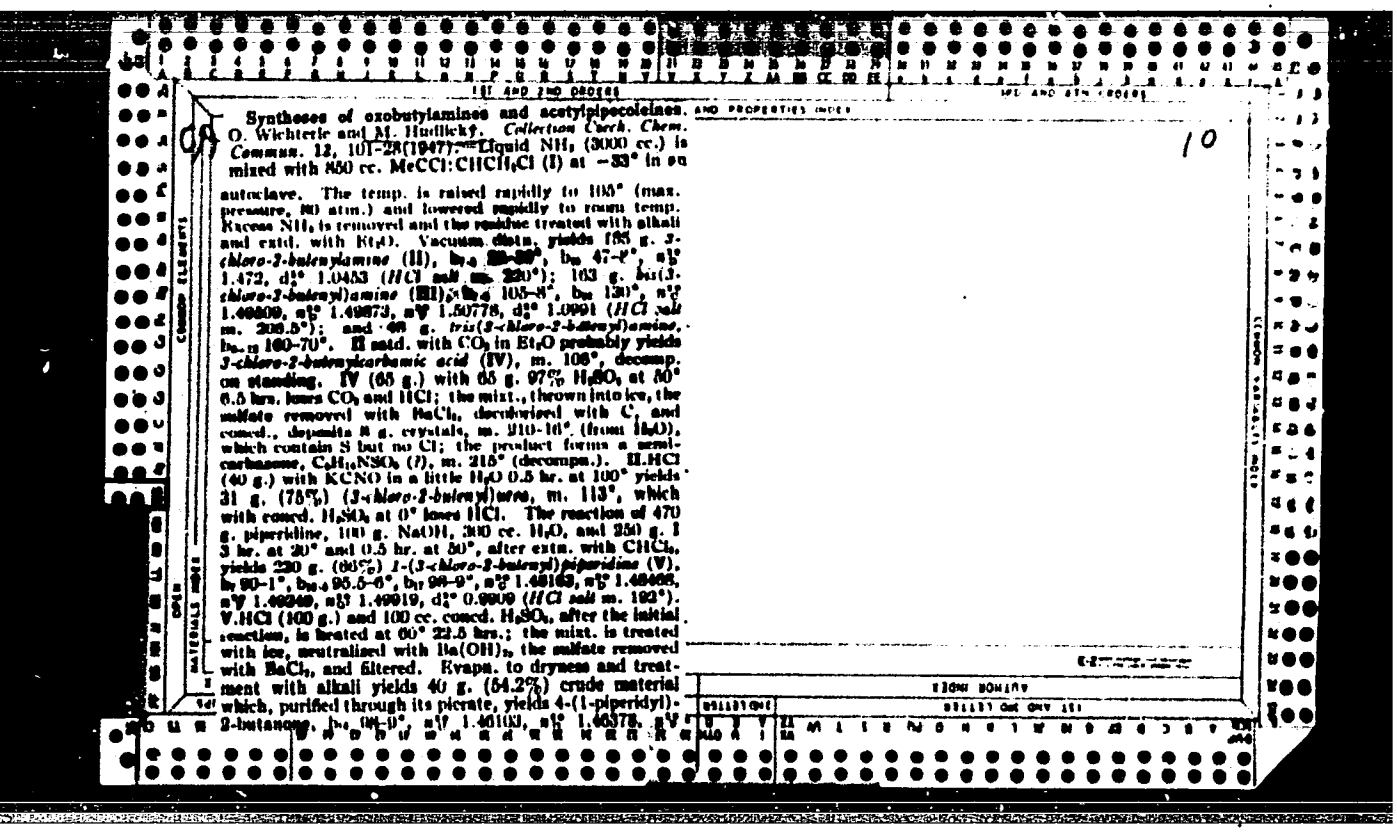
HUDLICKY, M.

"Methods of organic chemistry" by Houben, Weyl. Pt.V/3. Reviewed by M.Hudlicky. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:322-323 Ja'64.

a. f.

(2-CHLOROALLYL)MALONIC AND (1-METHYL-3-CHLOROALLYL)-MALONIC ACIDS AND THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS BY CONCENTRATED SULFURIC ACID. M. Hudlický. Chem. Listy 40, 125-7 (1946).---CH_2:CClCH$_2$CH$(CO_2Et)_2$ (I) and ClCH:CHCHMeCH$(CO_2Et)_2$ (II) were prepd. from the Na deriv. of $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ with Cl_2CHEt and Cl_2CHCH:CHMe (III), resp. Both esters were hydrolized with KOH to the free acids (IV) and (V), which were treated with concd. H_2SO_4. Acetonylmalonic and levulinic acids were obtained from IV, but no identifiable compd. was isolated from V under similar conditions. I, $b_{0.5}$ 134-7°, was prepd. from 74 g. Cl_2CEt and 80 g. $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ in 22.5% yield. III (85 g.) added to the Na deriv. of $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ (from 108.8 g. $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ and 15.6 g. Na) yielded 70 g. (41%) II, $b_{0.4-7}$ 147-52°. MeCH:CHCHO dropped into a 10% excess of PCl_5 suspended in C_6H_6 at 20° yielded 85 g. (48%) III, b. 116-20°. I (23g.) hydrolysed with 10% excess 80% KOH gave after 2 crystns. from C_6H_6 8g. (45%)IV, m. 112-13°. V, m. 92°, was obtained from II by alk. hydrolysis. IV treated with concd. H_2SO_4 split off HCl almost quantitatively in 50 hrs. The product, acetonylmalonic acid, was not isolated, but decarboxylated to levulinic acid (semicarbazone, m. 175°). V gave off HCl very sluggishly (80% after 250 hrs.). 5-(2-Methyl-3-chloroallyl)barbituric acid, m. 195° (from EtOH), was prepd. from II and urea by condensation with NaOEt.

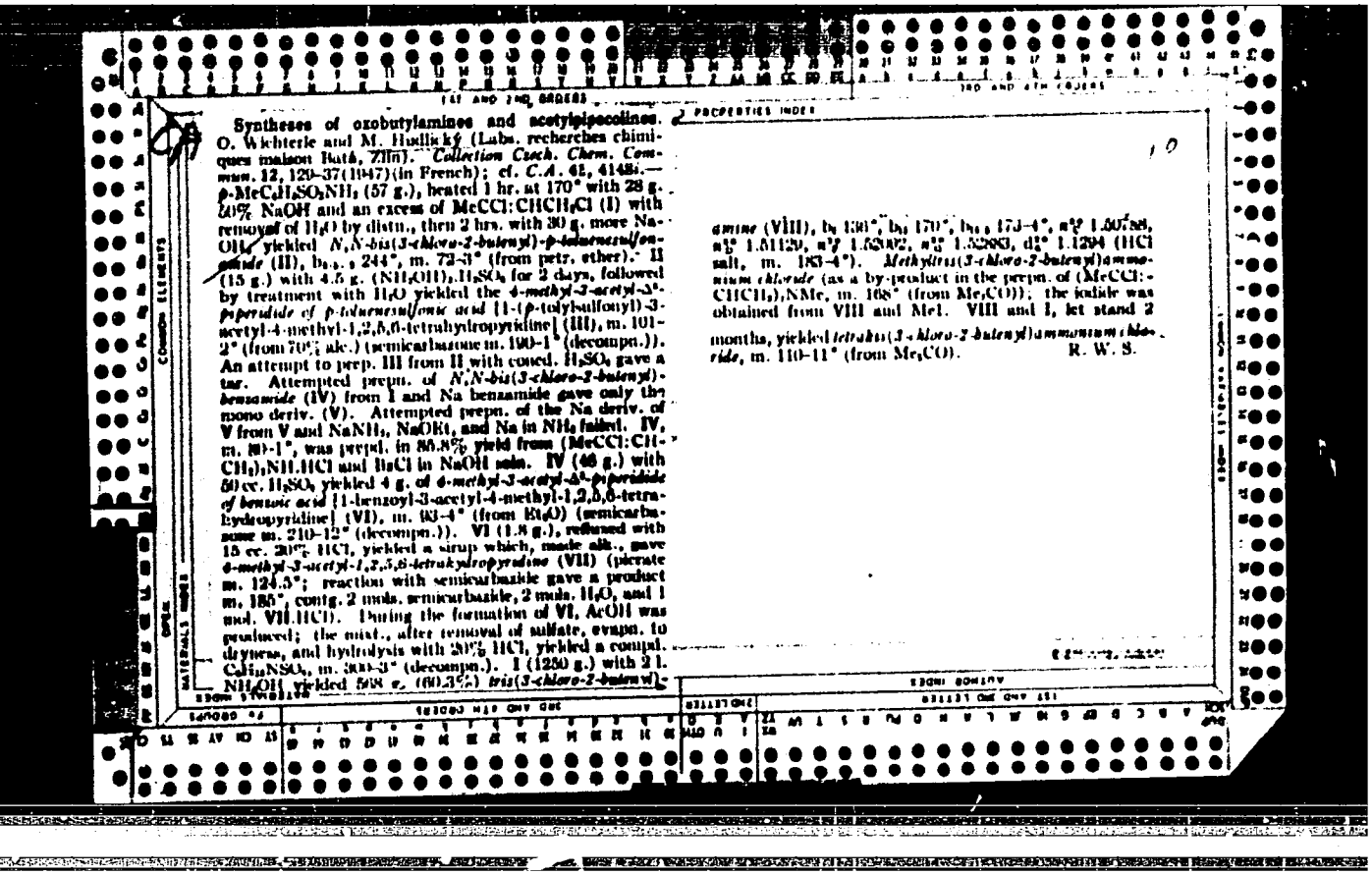
M. Hudlický



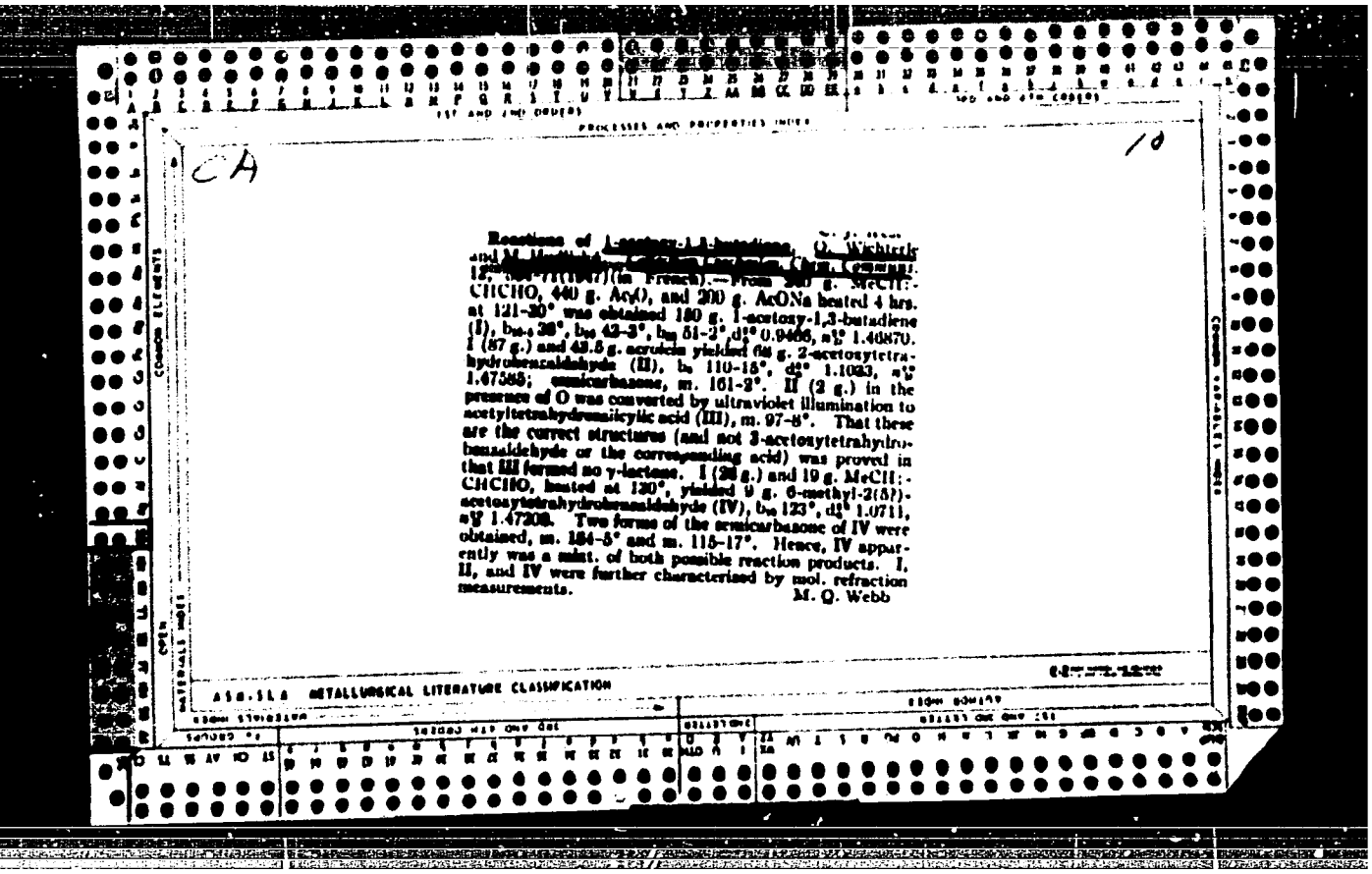
Syntheses of oxobutylamines and acetylpiperolcines. O. Wichterle and M. Hudlický. *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 12, 101–28(1947). Liquid NH_3 (3000 cc.) is mixed with 850 cc. $MeCCl:CHCH_2Cl$ (I) at −33° in an autoclave. The temp. is raised rapidly to 105° (max. pressure, 80 atm.) and lowered rapidly to room temp. Excess NH_3 is removed and the residue treated with alkali and extd. with Et_2O. Vacuum distn. yields 185 g. *3-chloro-2-butenylamine* (II), $b_{0.6}$ 38–39°, b_{20} 47–8°, n_D^{20} 1.472, d_4^{20} 1.0453 (*HCl salt* m. 220°); 103 g. *bis(3-chloro-2-butenyl)amine* (III), $b_{0.6}$ 105–8°, b_{20} 130°, n_D^{20} 1.49899, n_D^{25} 1.49873, n_{Hg}^{20} 1.50778, d_4^{20} 1.0991 (*HCl salt* m. 206.5°); and 40 g. *tris(3-chloro-2-butenyl)amine*, $b_{0.6}$ 160–70°. II satd. with CO_2 in Et_2O probably yields *3-chloro-2-butenylcarbamic acid* (IV), m. 108°, decomp. on standing. IV (65 g.) with 65 g. 97% H_2SO_4 at 80° 0.5 hr. loses CO_2 and HCl; the mixt., thrown into ice, the sulfate removed with $BaCl_2$, decolorized with C, and concd., deposits 8 g. crystals, m. 210–16° (from H_2O), which contain S but no Cl; the product forms a semicarbazone, $C_6H_{10}N_3O_2$ (?), m. 218° (decompn.). II.HCl (40 g.) with KCNO in a little H_2O 0.5 hr. at 100° yields 31 g. (78%) (*3-chloro-2-butenyl*)*urea*, m. 113°, which with concd. H_2SO_4 at 0° loses HCl. The reaction of 470 g. piperidine, 180 g. NaOH, 300 cc. H_2O, and 250 g. I 3 hr. at 20° and 0.5 hr. at 50°, after extn. with $CHCl_3$, yields 220 g. (66%) *1-(3-chloro-2-butenyl)piperidine* (V), b_{12} 90–1°, $b_{20.6}$ 95.5–6°, b_{27} 98–9°, n_D^{20} 1.48163, n_D^{25} 1.48066, n_{Hg}^{20} 1.49249, n_D^{25} 1.49019, d_4^{20} 0.9909 (*HCl salt* m. 192°). V.HCl (100 g.) and 100 cc. concd. H_2SO_4, after the initial reaction, is heated at 60° 22.5 hrs.; the mixt. is treated with ice, neutralized with $Ba(OH)_2$, the sulfate removed with $BaCl_2$, and filtered. Evapn. to dryness and treatment with alkali yields 40 g. (54.2%) crude material which, purified through its picrate, yields 4-(1-piperidyl)-2-butanone, b_{12} 98–9°, n_D^{20} 1.46103, n_D^{25} 1.46078, n_{Hg}^{20}

CH_2 which undergoes reduction at the carbonyl group, followed by ring closure. The HBr salt from 4.9 g. V heated with 50 cc. 72% HBr 3 hrs. at 100° in a sealed tube gave small hygroscopic needles, m. 128° (from alc.), of $MeNH(CH_2)_4CHBr(CH_2)_3CHBrMe.HBr$ (VI), and a noncrystallizable sirup (VII). VI lost Br after prolonged storage over KOH in a desiccator, probably because some intramol. alkylation occurred to give $MeN.(CH_2)_4.CH\cdot(CH_2)_3CHBrMe.HBr$ (VIII). VI (5 g.) in 300 cc. H_2O was treated with excess Ag_2O, filtered, partially distd., an equiv. amt. of HBr added to the residue, and the resulting *N*-methylalkolupinasium bromide (IX) converted to the picrate (X), m. 245°. Similarly VII gave a quaternary salt whose picrate (XI), m. 234°, showed no depression when melted with X. The formation of IX involves a double intramol. alkylation, with VIII as intermediate. X (5.2 g.) was treated successively with dil. HCl (picric acid removed by $PbNO_3$), AgOAc (AgCl filtered off), and H_2S; after filtration and evapn. the quaternary base was distd., decompn. to I occurring at about 200°. The picrate of I was srpd. into 2 fractions: the least sol. in alc. as lustrous light green prisms (XII), m. 187°, the other as more intensely colored scales (XIII), m. 196°; mixed m. p. 178°. These are undoubtedly the 2 racemates possible for the picrate of I. From XII, HCl liberated a I, b. 198°, whose methiodide readily gave a picrate (XIV), m. 213°. Similarly the I from XIII gave a methiodide whose picrate (XV) m. 261°. The differences in m.p. between X and XI and between XIV and XV are due to the possibility of 4 different racemates of X.

Richard G. Kadesch



Syntheses of oxobutylamines and acetylpiperidines. O. Wichterle and M. Hudlický (Labs. recherches chimiques maison Baťa, Zlín). *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 12, 129–37 (1947) (in French); cf. *C.A.* 41, 4148i.—*p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$NH$_2$ (57 g.), heated 1 hr. at 170° with 28 g. 50% NaOH and an excess of MeCCl:CHCH$_2$Cl (I) with removal of H$_2$O by distn., then 2 hrs. with 30 g. more NaOH, yielded *N,N-bis(3-chloro-2-butenyl)-p-toluenesulfonamide* (II), b$_{0.5}$ 244°, m. 72–3° (from petr. ether). II (15 g.) with 4.5 g. (NH$_4$OH)$_2$H$_2$SO$_4$ for 2 days, followed by treatment with H$_2$O yielded the *6-methyl-3-acetyl-Δ^3-piperidide of p-toluenesulfonic acid* [1-(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)-3-acetyl-4-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine] (III), m. 101–2° (from 70% alc.) (semicarbazone m. 190–1° (decompn.)). An attempt to prep. III from II with concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ gave a tar. Attempted prepn. of *N,N-bis(3-chloro-2-butenyl)-benzamide* (IV) from I and Na benzamide gave only the mono deriv. (V). Attempted prepn. of the Na deriv. of V from V and NaNH$_2$, NaOEt, and Na in NH$_3$ failed. IV, m. 80–1°, was prepd. in 80.8% yield from (MeCCl:CHCH$_2$)$_2$NH.HCl and BaCl in NaOH soln. IV (46 g.) with 50 cc. H$_2$SO$_4$ yielded 4 g. of *6-methyl-3-acetyl-Δ^3-piperidide of benzoic acid* [1-benzoyl-3-acetyl-4-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine] (VI), m. 83–4° (from Et$_2$O) (semicarbazone m. 210–12° (decompn.)). VI (1.8 g.), refluxed with 15 cc. 20% HCl, yielded a sirup which, made alk., gave *6-methyl-3-acetyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine* (VII) (picrate m. 124.5°; reaction with semicarbazide gave a product m. 185°, contg. 2 mols. semicarbazide, 2 mols. H$_2$O, and 1 mol. VII.HCl). During the formation of VI, AcOH was produced; the mixt., after removal of sulfate, evapn. to dryness, and hydrolysis with 20% HCl, yielded a compd. $C_{13}H_{19}NSO_4$, m. 333–5° (decompn.). I (1250 g.) with 2 l. NH$_4$OH yielded 598 g. (60.3%) *tris(3-chloro-2-butenyl)-amine* (VIII), b$_4$ 130°, b$_{11}$ 170°, b$_{0.6}$ 175–4°, n_D^{25} 1.50788, n_D^{30} 1.51129, n_D^{37} 1.52002, n_D^{55} 1.52983, d_4^{20} 1.1294 (HCl salt, m. 183–4°). *Methyltris(3-chloro-2-butenyl)ammonium chloride* (as a by-product in the prepn. of (MeCCl:CHCH$_2$)$_3$NMe, m. 168° (from Me$_2$CO)); the iodide was obtained from VIII and MeI. VIII and I, let stand 2 months, yielded *tetrakis(3-chloro-2-butenyl)ammonium chloride*, m. 110–11° (from Me$_2$CO). R. W. S.



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Reactions of [redacted]. O. Wichterle and M. [redacted] 12, [redacted] (in French).—From [redacted] g. MeCH:CHCHO, 440 g. Ac_2O, and 200 g. AcONa heated 4 hrs. at 121–30° was obtained 180 g. 1-acetoxy-1,3-butadiene (I), b_{760} 38°, b_{50} 42–3°, b_{20} 51–2°, d_4^{20} 0.9466, n_D^{20} 1.40870. I (57 g.) and 43.5 g. acrolein yielded 6[illegible] g. 2-acetoxytetrahydrobenzaldehyde (II), b_{15} 110–15°, d_4^{20} 1.1033, n_D^{20} 1.47585; semicarbazone, m. 161–2°. II (2 g.) in the presence of O was converted by ultraviolet illumination to acetyltetrahydrosalicylic acid (III), m. 97–8°. That these are the correct structures (and not 3-acetoxytetrahydrobenzaldehyde or the corresponding acid) was proved in that III formed no γ-lactone. I (28 g.) and 19 g. MeCH:CHCHO, heated at 120°, yielded 9 g. 6-methyl-2(5?)-acetoxytetrahydrobenzaldehyde (IV), b_{15} 123°, d_4^{20} 1.0711, n_D^{20} 1.47208. Two forms of the semicarbazone of IV were obtained, m. 184–5° and m. 115–17°. Hence, IV apparently was a mixt. of both possible reaction products. I, II, and IV were further characterized by mol. refraction measurements.

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A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION